passed the Assembly to-day. The Governor

ill sign it to-morrow. The bill was passed by a unanimous vote after several amendments offered by the Demoerats had been voted down. One of these limthe life of the bonds and another provided that the money should be raised by direct taxation at once. Mr. Oliver of Paradise Park eaused a ripple by offering an amendment, which he afterward repeatedly but vainly sought to withdraw. His amendment provided that the interest should be payable in the lawful money of the United States.

Battery Dan Pinn offered an amendment which received more favorable consideration than any other. It was that the State should pay its volunters out of the \$500,000 approprinted \$7 a month in addition to the \$13 paid or the Government. Mr. Nixon said that the matter was one which should receive careful consideration, but it must come at a later sesthe Legislature. The amendment would provide for an expenditure of \$140,000 a month, which would figure up \$3,300,000 for a term of enlistment of the volunteers. This amount manifestly could not be paid out of an appropriation of \$500,000. Besides, the amendment did not come within the Governor's mes The bill was passed without further

In the Senate to-night Senator Higgins in treduced a bill appropriating \$18,000 to pay the mileage of the members of the Legislature, the salaries of the employees, and the other expenses of the special session. The bill was riered to a third reading, and will pass both

The Senate, after a debate of several hours passed to night by a strict party vote the Sen ate bill creating a metropolitan elections dis trict out of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester. The bill will pass the Assembly to-morrow. The measure was brought before the Senate at the morning session, when the Judiciary Committee reported it favorably, with an amondment making an appropriation of \$160,000 to meet the expenses of its operation.

Senator Cantor at once moved to refer it back to the Judiciary Committee in order to give the New York city authorities a chance for a hearing. The debate which followed lasted from noon until after 2 o'clock, and after the luncheon recess continued from 4 until 9:30. Mr. Grady was the only Democratic Senator who defended Devery. He made six different speeches from half an hour to an hour apseches from half an hour to an hour and a half long. As a result, for the first time this session he lost his voice. He was confronted by the festimony taken before the Lexow committee, in which Devery's career as a police officer was set forth, and finally he called upon his colleague, Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, for aid. The latter, however, could not help Senator Grady, and admitted that he had no personal acquaintance with had no personal acquaintance with The discussion on the Democratic confined to Senators Grady, Cantor

aids was confined to seem to recommit for a and McCarren. In discussing the motion to recommit for a In discussing the motion to recommit for a bearing. Senator Grady said that the enact-bearing. In discussing the motion to recommit for a hearing. Senator Grady said that the enactment of such a lay would be disastrous to the party supporting it and would send the man who was behind it to a political grave. This caused Senator Lexow to remark that if such was the case the Democrats should vote for the bill.

"The many times that Senator Grady has addressed the Senato since this extraordinary session commenced," said Senator Brackett, greatly resembles a continuous vaudeville performance. He should present logical arguments, and not those filled with holes like a skimmer. There never has been a single step taken ip an attempt to pravent election frauds which Tammany's representatives in the Legislature did not oppose. The Senator complains because the Democratic Senators were not consulted before this bill was drafted. I never knew that a culprit was consulted by the Judge as to what his punishment should be."

Senator Cantor said the enactment of this bill was an insult to the people of New York and an attack upon their personal liberty. He defended Tammany Hall and asserted that the elections in New York were as honest as anywhere in the Stato. Senator Mally reminded the Senator that when the Legislature was Democratic. Senator Cantor was the one who introduced a new charter for Ogdensburg, for the purpose of turning the city over to the Democrats. He recalled the stealing of the Senate six years ago by the Democratic and only one Republican inspectors of elections on each board in New York city. The dishonest election practices followed by Tammany at that time were to be resumed through her control of the police force. The Republicans would be recreant to the best of the policy of the person of the policy of the person to the policy of the policy of the person to the policy of the policy of the policy of the person of the policy of the policy. sing the motion enator Grady said that the ena-ch a law would be disastrons to the orting it and would send the man who orting it and would send the man who difficult grave. This cause

Demogratic action in the past," said the "Democratic action in the past," said the Sentor. "furnishes ample grounds for the view we have taken of Tammany Hall in retiring thief McCallagh and replacing him with Devery." He declared no man better fitted for Tammany's purpose could have been selected. Sentor McCarren attacked the measure and declared that the people would repudiate the party that placed it on the statute book. Sentor Stransham, who drafted the bill, defended it. "When we see a man looking around our house at midnight with a jimmy in his hand we take the proper precautions." he said. Pevery has been scandalized in the public prints and in the reports of the Lexow committee is shown to be a ballot-box stuffer, a short hair, a thug and a typical Tammany Captain. When he was a Captain of police one election morning, as a platoon of his mean was starting for the politing place, he said:

"I understand there are a lot of slik-stocking dudes coming down to interfere with you people, and if they interfere I want you to stand them on their head."

Senator Grady interrupted to ask who was the author of this information.

"Louis Meyer, a Lexow witness." replied Benator Stransham.

"I'll guarantee that the man is either in jail or a fugitive from justice," said Senator Grady.

Benator Stranahan.

"I'll guarantee that the man is either in jail or a fugative from justice," said Senator Grady.

"We must remember." retorted Senator Branahan. "that as Devery is now Chief of Folice, if Meyer is not now in jail he will be before nightfail. "Devery's reputation." continued Senator Stranahan, "smells in the nostrike of the people of the State. Enowing him by his past, we should take steps to prevent him, through his minions, from frustrating the will of the people and to guarantee an hosest hallot. This metropolitan election district scheme is not an innovation. One exists in Marginal."

and."
It Lexow declared that a partisan conthe police force meant a gain of 50.000
If the party in power. He reviewed
I record as brought out by the police
ation, and declared that he was unfit to
position of public trast. He declared
Devery's precinct the tribute levied
and crime reached its height when
January.

ator Cantor, the Democratic leader, was * member of the Lexow committee, and as a result of that investigation," said Senator Lexow, "Mr. Cantor has placed himself on record as in favor of divorcing the election machinery from police supervision in New York city."

ity."

for Brush of Brooklyn said that the trendition of affairs in New York city and with his expressions of opinion when cosed consolidation. While the present did not go as far as he wished he would tit.

id the bill was passed by a party vote Assembly the Metropolitan Elections is was reported and placed on the order d reading. A motion to recommit was by a party vote. At the conclusion of this season a recess was taken until to give the Senate time to pass the until to the Assembly. At that hour recess was taken until 7, and from 10 oblock, when the bill was received Senate.

can Leader Nixon gave notice that in ng he would move a call of the House, bill could be passed at once. The then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-

then adjourned until 10 o clock toorning,

uddenn leaders have decided that to
nartisan election machinery in New
an amendment to section 12 of the
wis necessary. Under the existing
early is emplowered to file a list of
ruppointment as inspectors of elected and ballot clerks and also a supy list, but if the persons named in
are rejected the appointing power
th to select other persons supposed
to the same party as those rejected,
fore possible for a party to be surrepwith the polls through the action of a
leased to select instruments of its
sing. The proposed amendment
imperative that appointments g. The proposed amendment imperative that appointments e from lists submitted by the es, and if all the persons named jected a new list can be submit-i, further provides what the orig-

the qualifications required by section 11 of the Election law, and will prevent their being subjected to a technical civil service examination. This amendment is in line with the decision of Justice Caynor of the Supreme Court in the matter of the appointment of election inspectors in Long Island City.

Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, introduce the bill at tonight's session, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill originally drafted by Senator Albart.

The Subscriptions for \$500 and Less Will Aggregate \$90,000,000, and for Sums in Excess of \$500, \$600,000,000. The Total

hight's session, and it was referred to the Judi-ciary Committee.

The bill originally drafted by Senator Albert Wray of Brooklyn to enable soldiers and salors at the front to vote was finally approved by the Judiciary Committees of the two houses and introduced this morning. A joint sub-commit-tee of these two committees worked on the bill until 4 o'clock this morning. In the Senate it was introduced by Senator Wray, ordered to a third reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, which will report it to-morrow. In the Assembly the Judiciary Committee re-ported the bill favorably, and it was ordered to a second reading. It is expected that it will pass both houses to-morrow.

the Assembly the Judiciary Committee reported the bill favorably, and it was ordered to a second reading. It is expected that it will pass both houses to-morrow.

The bill directs the Becretary of State to forward the necessary ballots, envelopes, and election stationary. Wherever there are ten or more electors they shall organize a poil. Each elector shall inclose his ballot in an envelope and seal it. The envelopes shall have on it a statement of his name, address, county and town, which shall also be entered in the poil book. The ballots and one poil book are to be sent to the Secretary of State and the other poil book to the Governor. The Secretary of State is to forward the ballots to the election districts to which they belong, and the Board of Election Inspectors in each district is to meet to canvass the vote on the sixth Tuesday after election. The result is to be sent to the county canvassers, and by them to the Secretary of State for the State Board of Canvassers. No soldier vote need be canvassed that is not received by the Secretary of State by Dec. 29.

The commanding officers of troops in the field may fix a day for the Philippines he will probably use the cable.

The commanding officers of troops in the field may fix a day for his men to vote at any time within twenty days previous to election, and he may change the date if any of the men are engaged in battle on the day originally designated. The bill has been carefully worked out to prevent any possibility of fraud. The requirement of the Constitution that the voice cast by the soldiers shall be canvassed in the election districts in which they reside has been the source of much trouble in preparing this bill and has made necessary some considerable expense.

MR. COLER'S REQUEST REJECTED

Gov. Black Decides Not to Recommend Any Debt Limit Legislation for This City. ALBANY, July 14 .- Comptroller Coler and William C. De Witt of New York called on Governor Black to-day and asked him to recom end the Legislature to pass a law in regard o the debt limit of New York city, so that the \$20,000,000 debt of Kings, Queens and Richmond counties should not be included in com-

mond counties should not be included in computing the aggregate amount of the city's debt. Mr. Coler presented to the Governor a letter signed by members of the commission that framed the charter. The letter says:

"While we do not express any opinion as to the precise relation at the present time of the debt of the city to the constitutional debt limit, it is obvious that the margin of debt-incurring capacity is at best very small, and we heartily approve of the elimination of county debts as provided for in the act submitted to your favorable consideration by the Comptroller."

This letter was signed by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, William C. De Witt, Silas B. Dutoher, Thomas F. Gilroy and F. W. Wurster, Other members of the commission have written to the Governor in opposition to the legislation suggested. Therefore the Governor will not take any action in the matter, adhering to his decision not to disturb the provisions of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC TRAIN HELD UP.

The Job Done Neatly with Dynamite by Two White Bandits and a Negro.

San Francisco, July 14,-Central Pacific onssenger train No. 1, eastbound, was held up at 12:50 A. M. to-day by three men on the Nevada desert, one mile east of Humboldt, Two white men and a negro got on the front platform of a baggage car just after the train left the water tank, climbed up over the engine, covered the engineer and fireman with rifles, and made them stop the train. Then they took the engineer and fireman with them to the express car, where a number of bullets were fired into the door.

The bandits yelled for the messenger to come

out, and when he refused they blew the door to splinters with a stick of giant powder. The messenger then appeared and was told to climb out and be a good fellow and no harm would come to him. The messenger was powerless as the bandits were protected by the engineer and fireman. He surrendered and a stick of dynamite blew the safe open and wrecked the

One robber secured the valuables in it. The engineer, fireman and messenger were marched hands joined, to some distance from the train, where the robbers said "adios" and disappeared in the darkness toward Humboldt liver

The passengers were not disturbed. The nefrom passengers were not distribed. The ne-gro was possibly an ex-convict just liberated from some penitentiary. The railroad has offered a reward of \$1.000 each for the robbers. The holdup is recognized as one of the best ex-ceuted of the many that have occurred on the Central Pacific system.

A BABY OF HIGH DEGREE.

Little Miss Falling Shower Born in Brook-

lyn Wednesday of Micmae Parents. Very early on Wednesday morning in the house at 241 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, there was born a girl baby who, in point of American descent, could make the genealogical tree of a Mayflower descendant look like a withered burdock. This young person is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Nicholas, formerly known as Little Cloud and Laughing Water, of the Miemae tribe of Indians, which inhabits Nova Scotia on the borders of the Bay of Fundy. A few years ago Little Cloud, who is of a chief's line, being a grandson of the famous Chief Big Bear, left his own people and brought his wife with him to Brooklyn, where he got employment as engineer in the Smith stree

employment as engineer in the Smith street central telephone station.

The youngster, who weighs 11% pounds, is called at present Failing Shower, which is a logical name for the daughter of her parents. Later she will get an American name. She has a three-year-old brother who rejoices in the cognome of Morning Glory.

Not only is the little squaw of high American lineage, but her mother claims for her good French descent besides. Mrs. Nicholas's mother, as the story goes, was the daughter of a wealthy French-Chandian, and was kidnapped from a nurse when a baby by an Indian chief of the Micmac tribe. When the kidnapped child reached the age of 15 the chief married her according to the tribal laws, and Mrs. Nicholas was the only child of the union. Little Falling Shower is fat and brown and hearty, and she received visits from the women of the neighborhood with great stoicism all day yesterday,

MRS. CUSSICK'S RAGE.

She Suspects That Her Daughter Went Off with Mr. Bloxsom to Be Married.

Rose Cussick, aged 20, and Arthur Bloxsom aged 23, disappeared on Wednesday from 123 Norfolk street, Newark. The mother of the girl keeps a boarding house and Bloxsom and his brother Edward boarded there. Arthur Bloxsom has been paying attentions to the girl for several months in opposition to her mother's wishes. The mother, it is said, threatened to stab Bloxsom on Wednesday when he took from the house a valise which she thought contained her daughter's clothes.

she thought contained her daughter's clothes. She followed him to his brother's store and tried to persuade a policeman to compel him to open the valise.

Mrs. Cussick went back to her home and threatened her daughter with violence if she did not tell where her clothes were. Hose agreed to go with her to a place in Newark street and get the garments, but she ran away from her mother at the first street corner and she has not been seen since. Mrs. Cussick learned that Rose had gone to her married sister and had borrowed \$5. She went to Edward Bloxsom's place with a carving knife in her hand and said that she was after his brother's blood. He went home with her, but did not stay long, he says, because of the way she was flourishing the knife.

Yesteriax morning he returned to the boarding house for his clothes and she chased him upstairs with the knife. He locked himself up in a hedroom and while she was pounding at the door he shouted out the window for the police.

Two policement responded and rescued him.

police.
Two policemen responded and rescued him.
One of them returned later to assist Bioxsom in getting his trunk, and he said he had to ward off with his club a lunge the woman made at Bioxsom. Arthur Bioxsom is supposed to be on his way to kansas City, and perhaps the girl is with him.

Capital Stock Increased to \$15,000,000. ALBANY, July 14.—The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York city to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an increase in its capital stock from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The debta and liabilities of the company amount to \$3,-500,404.

Subscriptions Aggregate \$1,325,000,000. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- The war bond subeription is a great success from whatever point it is viewed. Applications for allotments. which closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, number over 300,000, and no subscriber for more than \$10,000 will secure any. It will be a popular loan in the fullest sense the word. All day long until 3 o'clock the applications came rushing in by elegraph, express, and the mail, until the total nearly equalled that of last Monday, which holds the record, 26,300. At 10:30 to-night Assistant Secretary Vanderlin, who has been in charge of the work connected with the bond issue, said:

"It is, of course, impossible to give the final figures at this hour. This department received to-day just under 25,000 letters and yesterday 24,300. This mass of applications must go through the routine of tabulation before a to tal can be arrived at and the line at which allotments will be made struck exactly up to this time. There have been actually listed subscriptions for \$500 and to the sum of \$84, 300,000, and those still on the tables will carry that total above \$90,000,000. The subscriptions for the sums in excess of \$500, scheduled and totalled at this hour, amount to \$690,610,840, and I estimate that it will go to \$735,000,000. Beside these there are the syndicate bids, two of them for the whole issue of \$500,000,000, amounting to \$500,000,000, making the grand total of subscriptions \$1,325,000,000, nearly

seven times the sum asked for. "We have held up subscriptions, when there was doubt as to their bona fide character, amounting in the class of \$500 and less alone to \$19,494,740. The total number of subscripions for \$500 and less that have now passed the stampers is 228,000, and that number wil e somewhat increased. The subscriptions for larger sums number 08,500, and there are still

several thousand to be listed.
"In the last nineteen days the department nas received 255,800 letters, a daily average of 13.262. The last letter was opened within two nours after the subscription closed. We have had 400 clerks working on the applications from 9 in the morning until 10:30 at night, Sundays included. At this hour there are but seventy-one cases held up because of some ir egularity, such as a misplaced remittance of nformality of subscription, out of 300,000 sul scriptions received, which fact is some indication of the thoroughness of the work done

THE TAX ON PHARMACISTS.

Manufacturers Contend That Pills Should Not Be Stamped. WASHINGTON, July 14.-What time he could

spare this afternoon from signing his mail, which is of tremendous volume, and other routine duties of his office, Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott gave to Attorney A. H. Campbell of Detroit, representing the manufacturing pharmaceutists of the United States, who presented an argument in favor of a modification of the construction heretofore given to the War Revenue bill in its relation to the articles man ufactured by his clients. Twenty-three of the manufacturers, which number, it is said, comprises practically all the concerns engaged in this business, were invited to attend or send representatives, and twenty responded to the invitation.

At first the bureau officials decided that all pharmaceutical preparations must be stamped: but about a fortnight ago a committee repre senting the manufacturers, after an interview with Commissioner Scott, secured some exceptions. These included generally what are termed ethical pharmaceuticals, those that are intended to be sold only upon prescription or administered by physicians. A new circular of instructions to collectors

was prepared, but its promulgation was sus-

pended pending the hearing to-day. The manu-

facturers contend that pills, although sold

under a name, such as pills diuretic or gross neuralgia pills, contained in a box or package the label of which gave no information advising the label of which gave no information advising a layman how to use them, should not be taxed. They also contend that free samples of their preparations furnished to physicians for the purpose of making tests should not be taxed. Besides Mr. Campbell's argument, there was filed with the Commissioner a brief prepared by him, and also one by John G. Johnson of Philadelphia. The matter was taken under advisement by Mr. Scott and the law officer of the bureau, and at the suggestion of the manufacturers they agreed to confer wich pharmaceutical experts in their consideration. These experts are Profs. Remington and Sadtler of Philadelphia and Caspari of Baltimore. experts are Profs. Remington and Saddler of Philadelphia and Caspari of Baltimore.

After leaving the Treasury building the manufacturers formed an organization to secure an equitable and intelligent interpretation of the law, having accomplished which, the organization will expire. An executive committee will remain in Washington until the matter is disposed of. Mr. Sailor of John Wythe & Co., secretary of the organization, said that the manufacturers did not want to be considered as objecting to the law. They were in favor of it and expected to comply with its provisions, in the case of his firm, to the extent of paying \$30,000 a year, but they did object to an interpretation of the law which was not warranted by its terms and which, if enforced, would yield the Government a revenue of \$70,000,000 a year, when the estimate of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Revenue to be derived from this particular industry was but \$30,000,000. It is not believed that any further concessions will be made by the bureau.

TAX ON TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

Commissioner Scott Decides That the Sender Must Affix the Stamp.

Washington, July 14 .- Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day addressed the following letter to the Western Union Telegraph Company, announcing the decision of the bureau that it is the duty of the sender of a telegraph message to affix the re-

"Washington, D. C., July 14, 1888,
"Washington, D. C., July 14, 1888,
"Washington Telegraph Company, New York, N. Y.
"Gentlemen: Upon the question as to whose
duty it is to affix a stamp required by the act of
June 13, 1898, to each telegraphic message
offered for transmission, you are advised that
this office rules that this duty devolves upon
the received makes signary issues the mesthe person who makes, signs or issues the mes-

this office rules that this duty devolves upon the person who makes, signs or issues the message.

"Section 7 of the act provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue any instrument, document, or paper of any description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the tax thereon, the said person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$100\$. Telegraphic despatches and messages are enumerated in the act as requiring the documentary 1-cent stamp.

"Saction 18 of the set imposes upon the telegraph company a penalty of \$10 for transmitting any despatch or message that has not been stamped in accordance with section 7.

"You are further advised that the exemption of messages of the officials and employees of railroad companies, as provided in section 18, is strictly limited to the transmission of those messages between stations on the respective systems of railroads of the railroad companies. All despatches or messages of railroad officials and employees sent from railroad stations on their respective railroads and destined for places beyond their respective railroads must be stamped by their makers, signers, or issuers in accordance with section 7. Respectfully yours.

N. B. Scott, Commissioner."

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

Stamp Tax Must Be Paid on Entries of Imported Goods and of Gold and Silver.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department has instructed Collectors of Customs that a stamp tax must be paid on entries of imported goods, on entries of gold and silver coin and bullion, and on entries of goods sent to warehouse under general order. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has

decided that a local drummer, employed by one firm or house to solicit orders, is not a commercial broker, and therefore is not compelled to take out a license; but if he does a general business for all persons he is required to take out a license. out a license.

The assignment or transfer of a mortgage, or

The assignment of transfer of a mortgage, of the renewal or southunance of any agreement or contract in writing, must be stamped. No stamp is necessary on the transfer by assign-ment of a promissory note. Upon a telegraphic request from the Collec-tor of the Fort at New Orleans a decision was

made by the Treasury Department to-day that the manifest of a ship reaching the United States from a foreign port in ballast is not sub-ject to the stamp tax when presented forestry.

TAX ON CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Certificate of Renewal Doesn't Go for 10 Cents, but at Full Original Price. The application of the Consumers' Brewing Company to compel Register Fromme to put or file a cortificate of a renewal of a chattel mort gage for \$4,000 on payment of a war tax of 10 cents instead of a tax of \$1.50, which he required, has been denied by Justice Pryor of the quired, has been denied by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court. The chattel mortgage was given to the company by John Bunz, a saloon keeper, in 1894, and each year a certificate of renewal has been filed, as chattel mortgages are not good against other creditors for more than a year without such cortificate. The revenue tax for ordinary certificates is 10 cents, but there is a higher and graded tax for the filing of mortgages, and "every renewal or continuance of such instrument."

Counsel for the brewing company would not pay more than 10 cents. On the argument it was stated that the Register of Kings county takes auch certificates on payment of a tax of 10 cents.

Justice Pryor said that he would deny the motion immediately without costs so that the petitioner can got the matter before the Appel-late Division at its extra session on Aug. 9.

AFFIDAVITS PAY NO TAX. A Two-Cent Stamp Required on a Certain One-Cent Guarantee. A New York law firm reported to the Commissloper of Internal Revenue that the County Clerk refused to accept for filing any affidavit or instrument to which an affidavit was attached unless a ten-cent revenue stamp had been af-fixed. Commissioner Scott rules that the jura fixed. Commissioner Scott rules that the jural of an affidavit does not require a stamp, but that certificates of acknowledgment to mort gages, deeds, and like instruments must be stamped.

A humorous side of the law was shown yes.

A fumorous side of the tax as a function of the tax as a function of Commissioner Scott in which he ruled that a statement guarantee the payment of one cent to the purchaser of every bottle of a certain kind of whiskey, which guarantee the makers attach to every bottle was a form of promissory note and would have to bear a two-cent stamp.

NO DUTY FOR GEV. WOODFORD TO PAY His Household Effects, Sent from Madrid, Taxed by Mistake.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain, visited Collector Bidwell at the Custom House yesterday to see about the entry of some of the household furniture he had with him in Madrid at the outbreak of hostilities. He was forced to hurry away, and he asked the British Legation to see that his effects were packed up and sent to this country. At the time it was thought best, for obvious reasons, not to place upon the goods Gen. Paris, by the British Embassy's attachés, in care of the American Express Company of this city, a private bill of lading stating the correct name being sent by mail to the express com-

city, a private bill of maining stating the correct name being sent by mail to the express company.

The goods arrived several days ago. The express company knew nothing about them, and, after some wittleisms regarding their Spanish origin, they were carted off to the public stores, where they were carted off to the public stores, where they were carted off to the public stores, where they were carted off to the public stores, where they were carted off to the duties smouthing, and a bill for the duties was sent to tien. Woodford. He was surprised that the Government should fax the household effects of its own Minister, forced to return to this country on the outbreak of war. He came to the Custom House, however, prepared to pay if the charges were correct. Collector Bidwell was also surprised when the tieneral showed the bill to him. The Collector explained that it was all a mistake, due to the fact that Gen. Woodford's name was not on the involve. The matter was at once straightened out and the duties remitted. out and the duties remitted

HOWARD GOULD'S NEW VENTURE. He Acquires a Controlling Interest in the

Tubular Dispatch Company. Howard Gould became President of the

Pubular Dispatch Company last Friday in place of John E. Milholland, who resigned to make way for him. This was the result of a transaction by which Mr. Gould and some of his friends acquired a controlling interest in the Tubular Dispatch Company and in the New York Mail and Transportation Company. This obtains for the Gould interests a monopoly of all the methods and systems of delivering mail and merchandise by means of pneumatic tubes existing in New York or projected. No exact statement of the amount of stock which changed hands in the transaction has yet been made, atthough it is said that the transfer will give the Gould Interests control of about \$3,000,000. At the meeting at which Mr. Gould was elected President there were changes in the directorate corresponding to the change in the ownership of the stock.

The Tubular Dispatch Company rams the pneumatic conduits from the Produce Exchange to the Post Office and from that point to the Grand Central Station. It also coutrols the Mail and Transportation Company, which runs the lines over the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. It is said that this part of the system will be open for business next week. The New York lines have been in use for some time. The

will be open for business next week. The New York lines have been in use for some time. The capital stock of the Tubular Dispatch Company is \$2.100.000 and of the New York Mail and Transportation Company \$1,000,000. The bond issue amounts to \$800.000. One of the assets which goes to the new holders of stock is a mail contract with the Government amounting to \$172,000 yearly. The pneumatic service will be extended over the whole city.

It is said that Mr. Milholland will remain a member of the Board of Directors of the company, but will go to Europe in a short time to look after the introduction of the pneumatic system in cities there.

PARTNERS DISAGREE,

Receiver for Thornton N. Motley & Co. in

a Suit for Dissolution. Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Albert Cardozo receiver for the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Co., dealers in railroad and steamship supplies at 43 John street, in a suit brought by Mr. Motley against his partner, Francis Farmer Fox, for a dissolution of the partnership on account of dissensions between the partners. The receiver's bond was fixed at \$25,000. Mr. Motley said that the assets far exceed the liabilities and that the business is large and profitable. His figures give the assets at \$198,000 and liabilities \$117,000. Mr. Motley has been in business since 1880. Mr. Fox became partner on Aug. 25, 1895, contributing \$20,000 capital. He was only 21 years old then, and his father, Hugh L. Fox, formerly of St. Louis, had charge of his interest in the firm and has since practically managed the business, as Mr. Motley was away from the office a large part of the time looking after the outside part of the business. Hugh L. Fox said that under his management the business had increased largely, the sales increasing from \$250,000 in 1895 to \$706,917 in 1897, that the profits the first year were \$43,000 and the second year \$70,455, and that Mr. Motley wanted to get his partner out of the firm on his own terms, Loventritt & Nathan appeared for Mr. Motley, and Guggeuheimer, Untermyer & Marshall for Mr. Fox. became partner on Aug. 25, 1895, contributing

ANGRY MRS. MOREHOUSE.

She Springs Into the Back of a Wagon and Rawhides Her Husband.

William Morehouse of 26 Spring street, Newark, went driving last night with Mrs. Annie O'Brien of Ogden street. They had a light runabout drawn by a little buckskin horse, and were slowly passing the corner of West Park street, on Broad, when the neglected wife of Morehouse caused a scene. She had been lying in wait for him for several weeks and had a warrant out for his arrest for desertion, but was dissatisfied with the law's delay and took was dissatisfied with the law's delay and took matters into her own hands.

On seeing her husband at the side of another married woman she sprang kito the back of the wagon and rained blows upon the pair impartially until she broke the rawhide whip that she bad been carrying in the folds of her skirt for a week or more. Policeman William Carson interfered and took the trie to Police Headquarters, where they were held for the night.

BICYCLE CAUSES A RUNAWAY.

Wagon Smashed Against a Cable Car-Dr. Walton's Driver Badly Hurt.

While Joseph Meidern, a driver employed by Dr. Alfred Walton of 500 Fifth avenue, was driving a light wagon with two horses attached from the stable to the physician's house, last from the stable to the physician's house, hast evening, the horses were frightened by a bicycle and ran away. At Forty-ninth street and Lex-ington avenue the wagon was smashed against an uptown cable car.

Meldern was thrown from his sest. Several hones in his right foot were broken, and he was badly bruised. At the Flower Hospital, to which he was taken, it was said that there was geason to believe that his skull was fractured.

NOTES OF THE THEATRE.

WHAT STAGE FOLK HAVE DONE, ARE DOING, OR ARE GOING TO DO.

The Cuban War a Fertile Source of Dra matic Inspiration-Alice Atherton's Rivalry of May Irwin in the Field of Negro Songs-A Word About These Actresses The dramatists are turning out Cuban war

dramas. The count of those sure to be pro-duced reaches nineteen. This does not include the dozen or more that have already falled, nor the hundred which are still seeking a market Experts are inclined to think that disappointment will be the general result with even those which are intrinsically fit to be seen. events are too close at hand to be desirable in mimicry on the stage. It was not until many venra after our civil war that it became a popular theme at the theatres. A melodrama by Theodore Burt Sayre, "Sir Hilliary's Wager, was performed at a London matinée by Ameri can actors. There are two heroes, a father and his sob, in the days of Charles II. in England. The father becomes a highwayman, the son is mistakenly arrested as the criminal, and the former delivers himself up to save the latter. James K. Hackett played the dual role, and may do so again in this country John J. McNally has written the farce in which the Rogers brothers are to become the legitimate comedians, but no title has yet been chosen for it. The piece which Glen MacDon ough provided for Sam Bernard is called "The Marquis of Michigan," but the comic hero's name is still unsettled. The author and the actor, tired of disagreement, referred the question to Manager Sire by telegraph, with this message: "As Admirals Cervera and Montojo wired to Admiral Camara, "It's up to you." The play which Aubrey Boucicault desires to bring out next winter is "The Court Scandal," original sixty years ago in Paris as a musical comedy. It was then extremely successful with a woman in the character of Richelieu when young. The new English version is seriously romantic. Richard Carls and Edward E. Rice have formed a partnership to make burlesques, the comedian writing the words and the manager the music. Ben Tenis collaborating with Mr. Rice in a piece described as a spectacular comedy. The title "Strangled on Sunday" is declared by Thomas H. Davis to be none too fierce for the play of his which bears it. Its principal thriller is a scene wherein a horse, with a blind girl strapped to his back, leaps from a high offi into a tank of real water. The principal actor in this episode, the horse, has been engaged and is now in rehearsal. Anna Held is to have a play by Charles Hoyt. "The Hunaway Girl." current at the London Gaiety, the latest of the series which began with "The Gaiety Girl." will be presented here before "The Greek Slave." which followed "The Geisha" with moderate success. Creston Clarke will be seen in a play made from Owen Meresith's "The Ring of Amasis."

Alice Atherton sings negro songs in successmessage: "As Admirals Cervera and Montojo

Alice Atherton sings negro songs in success ful rivalry of May Irwin. "I Love Dat Man, is the refrain of the ditty, by no means excep tional, but which she gives with variety and umor. She puts more kinds of expressiveness into those four words than they would seem capable of holding. Neither she nor Miss Irwin ever lived in the South, yet their naturalness is the best merit of their performance. Marie Dressler fails to accomplish as much because of her exaggerations. She is too much because of her exaggerations. She is too obviously struggling to get the negro characteristic. But Miss Irwin and Miss Atherton are self-contained and deliberate. They must have got their skill from observation from a distance, or at second hand. Miss Irwin is a Canadian and had spent most of her time in New England before going on the stage twenty years ago. Alice Atherton may have been born in the Middle West, but for years has lived in London. Yet the negro unction is natural in both of these singers, whether they got it it by way of the South or not. The age of actresses is a delicate question to discuss. They above all other women are only as old as they look, and, in a secondary way, as young as they act. Alice Atherton was an actress in the Lydia Thompson buriesque company over twenty years ago. Then, as the Duchess says in 'The Gondollers,' she was 'by no means a beginner.' To-day she dances with the case and grace of experience and the agility of youth. She acts much younger than she looks. She can turn an ankle with the spirit of half the youngsters in the Casino ballet and with twice as much natural grace as any of them. Yet her own daughter on the London stage is nearer their age. She attempts more dancing than May Irwin does. A few steps that are as light as any that the adipose Peter Dailey induiges in are Miss Irwin's usual allowance. But Miss Atherton takes as many as she needs to, and does them as if 'she were equal to as many obviously struggling to get the negrocharacter Atherton takes as many as she nee loes them as if she were equal t

Vaudeville audiences have tired of applaudng songs merely because they are full of emember-the-Maine and good-Old-Glory phrases. But enthusiasm rises whenever real y meritorious patriotic ballads are given. Arhur K. Degan stirs the Casino roof assemblages in that way. He sings in the guise of Theodore Roosevelt an air that sets all feet to beating time. For the third chorus eight girls in sailor costumes and carrying flags join in. Capt. King, the novelist, is censured in San Francisco for wearing his full dress army uniform as he sat conspicuously in a box at the first performance of his play, "Fort Frayne," He was to start with an expedition to the Philippines next day, and his presence served to boon his stage venture.

The auminer concert season at the Lanox Lyceum did not terminate with the departure

Lyceum did not terminate with the departure of Dan Godfrey's band, as expected, but is continued with the Banaka Rossa.

The company singing "Cavalleria Rusticana" at Proctor's is not the Royal Italian lately at Wallack's, as the advertisements by a blunder seemed to assert. That organization, improvingly recruited, will return to New York next autum.

seemed to assert. That organization, improvingly recruited, will return to New York next autumn.

The American gymnast who calls herself Charmion, and has gained notoriety by undressing on the trapeze, is going to Europe under a contract for three years.

The Barnum & Bailey circus is spending this summer in Great Britain. After a month in London it travelled through northern England, and is now in Scotland.

Roster & Bial's music hall will be rearranged to some extent for next season. Some of the chairs at the rear of the parquet will be removed and the space devoted to tables to accommodate joungers and drinkers.

Weber & Fields will have Fay Templeton as the chief new member of their company next season. Ross and Fenton, Peter F. Dailey and John T. Kelly will remain. The new burlesque is being written by Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith. It will be a sequel to "Pousse Cafe."

St. Louis indulges annually in a Shakespearcan festival in the open air of a summer amusement park. Such well known players as Minnie Seligman, Henry Jewett, and Frank Losee are in this year's cast of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." A vaudeville programme is given in alternation, and the intellectual pressure is not permitted to become too intense.

Melbourne McDowell, husband of Fanny Davenport, will venture forth in a melodrama, as it is not thought that his wife will in any case be able to return to the stage.

e able to return to the stage.

WAS CALLED A SHEENY.

Haine Wants Street Commissioner Bayer of Hoboken Disciplined.

Isnac Haine, a tailor, who keeps a shop at 62 Newark street, Hoboken, appeared before the Hoboken Common Council at its meeting yeserday and complained that Street Commissioner Bernard Bayer had called him an opprosioner Bernard Bayer had called him an oppro-brions epithet because he had refused to clean out the gutter in front of his shop. He asked the Councilmen to discipline Commissioner Bayer. The board referred the complaint to the Committee on Streets for investigation, Bayer said that he was provoked when one et his street cleaners told him that Haine had re-reatedly swept dirt into the gutter after the cleaner had finished his work. "When I spoke to Haine about it," said Bayer. "he called me a lunatic. That made me mad, and I called him a Sheeny."

To Construe John G. Butler's Will.

Charles T. Duncklee, as executor of John G Butler, who died in April, 1898, leaving an estate of \$713,000, has brought an action in the Supreme Court for a construction of the will. The testator left to his wife Francella the inome of \$25,000 for life and divided the rest of come of \$25,000 for life and divided the rest of his estate into four trusts for the benefit of his children, Blanch, 20 years old; Ethel, 12; Mand, 8, and John, 10. His real estate was worth but \$13,000, and the rest of the estate was in personal property, mainly securities. The executor states that he brings the aution because questions have arisen as to whether the widow is not entitled to dower as well as the bequest made for her in the will and as to whether certain of the trusts are not void as against the statute referring to perpetuities.

Any Grain of the Same Grade Will Do. The grain trade of the New York Produce Excharige has agreed with the Brocklyn Wharf ind Warehouse Company that the receipts which the company shall hereafter give for grain shall be simply for so many bushels of a specified grade. Heretofore the grain has been deposited in specific stores and the identical grain had to be delivered on the presentation of the receipt.

POMPTON LAKES EXPLOSION.

Lieut, Schumm Finds That It Was Due to an

Lieut. H. C. Schumm, Second Artillery, Aidede-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Gillespie, Commander of the Department of the East, made a report to

the General yesterday of his investigation into the cause of the explosion in the Laffin-Rand powder works at Pompton Lakes, N. J. Lieut. Schumm found that the explosion, which oc curred in the room where guacotton is prepared, was the result of an unavoidable ac cident. In this room were five machine in which the ingredients of guucotton were mixed together. Each of these mixers had capacity of fifty pounds. It was the oustom, immediately after these

mixers were set in motion, for every man in the room to leave it, seek a place of safety, and remain there for five minutes. If, at the end of five minutes, no explosion took place, it was considered safe for the men to return. As near as Lieut, Schumm could learn, it was about three minutes after the men left the room that they began to return on the day of the explosion. It was just after a dozen or fifteen had entered the room that the explosion took place.

Lieut. Schumm mentioned in his report tha bravery displayed by members of the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, a detachment of which was guarding the works, after the first explosion took place. He stated that the soldiers, regardless of the warning given by employees, rushed into the room where the explosion occurred and began the work of removing the dead and wounded and of putting out the fire started by the explosion. Lieut. Schumm says the soldiers did their work at the imminent risk of their lives and the only wonder is that more were not killed.

The Lieutenant noted some of the peculiar effects of the explosion. Three or four men who were standing near a wall were killed, but the wall was not even indented. In one building the windows and doors were blown out, but 500 pounds of guncotton were not exploded. A sentry was knocked down, but-received no injuries, while his gun was carried 100 feet. In another building the windows and doors were wrecked, but a wooden partition was left standing without a mark.

Capt. Aspinwall, superintendent of the works told Lieut, Schumm that it would be a month before the works can turn out 50 per cent. of the former daily output of smokeless powder.

ITALIANS INDIGNANT.

A Public School Lesson Reflecting on the "Manners" of Their People

Some of the leading Italian residents in Brooklyn have been much worked up over this lesson in geography, which one of the teachers n Public School No. 2, at Fourth avenue and Forty-sixth street, wrote on the blackboard on day shortly before vacation for the instruction of her class: ITALT.

Location-Italy is a peninsula in the southern part

of Europe. Size—About one-half as large as Germany. Government-Limited monarchy. Buler-King or Queen; present ruler King Hum-

Beligion-Christian. Language - Italian. PEOPLE.

Manners-Not educated, not clean in person, fond of jewelry and bright colors. Brigands and crosses een everywhere. DRESS.

Shepherds wear pointed hats trimmed with gay ord and tassels and peacock feathers. There were several Italian boys and girls in the school, and all of them took offence at the

description of the "manners" of their people Some of them carried verbatim copies of the lesson home to their parents, and the result lesson home to their parents, and the result was a general protest. Elvim darofolo, a daughter of D. Garofolo, an Italian banker, was a member of the class for whose edification the lesson was displayed. She was in tears when she got home that afternoon, and her father was informed of the incident. Mr. Garofolo, after securing an exact copy of the lesson, consulted with some, other Italians, and in a few days a committee, of which Prof. S. Marchists was Chairman, was appointed to investigate the matter. In due time the committee drew up a protest and forwarded it to the School Board of the borough of Brooklyn, and the latter body referred it to warded it to the School Board of the berough of Brooklyn, and the latter body referred it to the local committee of School 2. In the pro-test the committee characterizes the lesson as a "serious grievance," by which "the feelings of Italians have been outraged." Continuing,

of Italians have been outraged." Continuing, the committee says:

"Up to this time nothing has been done to asone for the wrong which our people have suffered. We therefore submit the matter at this stage to your board, believing that the conseigntions persons who compose that body will give us a just hearing and needed redress.

"Without giving too much scope to off feelings in the matter, we cannot help saying similar calumny almed at the people of Italy is unworthy of a Brooklyn school and himical to that sense of equality and protection which pervades the American mind and heart. When the teacher put that lesson on the blackboard she struck at a land which should be sacred against invidious or sinister attack—the land of

she struck at a land which should be sacred against invidious or sinister attack—the land of Dante, Columbus, Vittoria Colonna, Cotharine of Sleuna and Leo X.

"All that we demand is an impartial investigation. We feel sure that your board will answer our expectations and remove a galling insult offered to a friendly and distinguished Principal Haskell of the school told the com-mittee that the teacher had no intention to reflect on the manners of Italians in general, but referred to the colonies of poor Italians scattered in the large cities and in the agricul-tural districts. This explanation did not satisfy the committee and it was decided to make an appeal to the School Board.

MUD SCOWS AND STEAMER COLLIDE. Both Scows Badly Damaged-The Steam-

ship Uninjured. Two mud scows, numbered 10 and 11, owned by James McStint & Son of Jersey City, were collision with the British steamship Hillsbrooke in the Narrows, opposite Fort Lafayette, at 6:50 o'clock last evening. The steam-ship was outward bound and the seows were being towed to this city by the tugboat Major McKinley, in charge of Capt. William Norman of 49 Shepard street, Jersey City. The towof 49 Shepard street, Jersev City. The tow-line snapped just before the steamship was met and the scows collided with the Hillsbrocke head on. Scow 10 was badly snashed, but did not sink. Secw 11 was so much damaged that she had to be run ashore at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, Brooklyn.

The steamship slowed down until an exami-nation was made and then as the vessel had received no damage, she continued on her course. The damage to the soows is estimated at \$3,000.

THIRTEEN HORSES BURNED.

Fire in Jersey City Also Burns a Part of

Julia Arthur's Wardrobe. The Eric Transfer Company's stable at Brunswick and Ninth streets, Jersey City, was partly destroyed by fire last night. Thirteen horses were burned to death and two were sufficiated. Two trunks containing a portion of Miss Julia Arthur's wardrobe and a large assortment of stage scenery stored on the second floor were burned. Fourteen other trunks belonging to Miss Arthur were saved. The building is owned by Henry Hosner of 195 Chambers street, Jersey City. The loss is estimated at \$8,000.

Favors the Centre Street Elevated Exten-

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Brooklyn Elevated road, appeared before the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday to urge them to make some terms with the Manhattan Company whereby the latter could build the contemplated extension of its tracks along Centre templated extension of its tracks along Centre street and through Canal street to the west side. The Brooklyn Company is very much interested in having these additional lines built as with its present bridge facilities they would give it an almost direct connection with the west side of Manhattan Island. No conclusion was reached, but it is probable that the subject will be taken up again in September, when George Gould, President of the Manhattan Company, gets back from Europe.

Erasmus High School to Be Enlarged. At a special meeting of the School Board of the borough of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon plans and specifications for an addition to the Erasmus Hall High School were approved. It Ernsmus hall high school were approved. It will cost about \$20,000 and will centain sixteen class rooms, accommodating 450 pupils. It is expected the tuniding will be ready for occupancy by Sept. 15.

The members of the board signed a petition asking Gov. Black to approve a full permitting the city to issue bonds beyond the delt limit when such bonds are to be used for new schools. 10,000 LETTERS A DAY

Miss Schenck Makes a Vigorous Pien for a Break in the Endless Chain. BARYLON, L. I., July 14.-Ten thousand-more etters were received at the Post Office to-day or Miss Nathalie Schenek, the granddaughter of Matthew Morgan, who started an endless shain for the benefit of the Red Cross Society

and who wishes now that it would dome to a Miss Selvis Strong is downling har time to alding Miss Schenck in assorting the letters, Thirty-three hundred dollars is the amount so far forwarded to the society and about \$1,000 more is in hand as near as can be estimated. Mr. Morgan said this evening: "Put it in great

Mr. Morgan said this evening: "Put it in great big type that we want this chain stopped. I do not think this fact has been impressed on the public mind sufficiently. We cannot and will not handle this matter much longer. To-day's mail is as big as any previous farys, and just when or where it will end. I do not know. I am tired out from having worked all day cutting letters. We have in sight more money than we ever dreamed of, and we feel we have done out part in this charitable undertaking.

"We have not, however, received 100.000 letters, as has been stated. Ten thousand each day for the last four days is the largest rumber we have received. All of the last four days is the largest rumber for several days from 1.500 to 3.000. We assorted yesterday's mail to-day and found that hearly every letter contained a dime. We are nowhere near the end of our task if we did not not seen it, as well as the hig bean barrel which arrived to-day and some other based and, and say the say that the that is stoped away where we have not seen it, as well as the hig bean barrel which arrived to-day and some other based and heap hard work to keep the machinery of the office in running order with the aid of special, help, but begin to feel the strain, and declare that they cannot stand it much longer.

Soldiers Expelled from a Church for Dancing Pirrishuno, July 14. - The Presbyterian, church at Grove City has expelled several meme bers for dancing. Six are volunteer soldlers as Fort Sheridan. The dance was held last wine ter. They have been notified of their dismissals

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.. 7 29 | Moon rises. 1 44 BIOR WATER-TRIE DAY. Sandy Hook. 5 28 | Gov.Isl'd. 6 00 | Hell Gate., 7 54

Ss. Hekla, Thomann, Copenhagen June 28
Christinsand July 1.
Ss. British King, Freeth, Antwerp.
St. Livorno, Bode, Hamburg.
Ss. Old Dominien, Tapley, Norfolk,
Ss. Agnes, Une, Baltimore.
Ss. Hickmond, Hiller, Norfolk.
Ss. Algiers, Maxeon, New Orleans,
Se Phidias, Carman, Philadelphia.
Ss. Henriette H. Berg, Barbadom,
Ss. Elizabeth Rickmars, Werner, Philadelphia.
Ss. Siciaboro, Townsend, Philadelphia.
Ship Fidelio, Bradenborg, Bremen.
For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT. Sa Britannic, from New York, at Queenstown. Sa Palatia, from New York, at Hamburg. Sa Laurelwood, from Huelva for New York, at Ste ichaels. Ba Dona Maria, from New York, at Payal. Sa Servia, from New York, at Liverpool.

Ss Jersey City, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head. Ss Britannia, from Naples for New York, passed Se Britannia, from Aspies for New York, passed, fibralist.

Be British Queen, from Antwerp for New York, passed Lale of Wight.

Be St. Masmock, from Antwerp for New York, passed lise of Wight.

Be Aral, from New York for Dover, passed Prawle Polity. Point. Sa Foreland, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Foint.

He Edam, from New York for Botterdam, passed the Lizard.

Es Brimmale, from New York for Liverpool, passed frow Head.

New York for Rotterdam, passed. Brow Head, Se Caprivi, from New York for Rofterdam, passed Prawle Point.

BROKEN. Ship Reuce, from New York for Hong Hong, June 19, lat. 32 north, longr 38 weef.

EALLED FROM FORRIGH PORTS.

SA Brooklyn City, from Swanesa for New York,
SE Aureffa, from Shields for New York,
SE Alreston, from Sunderland for New York,
SE leland, from Copenhagen for New York,
SE Minnewarks, from London for New York,
SE Minnewarks, from London for New York,
SE Uto, from Progress for New York,
SE Olivedene, from Port Spain for New York,
SE Cymic, from Queenstown for New York,
SE Cymic, from Queenstown for New York,
SE Critic, from Dundes for New York,
SE Critic, from Dundes for New York,
SE Orling, from Dundes for New York,
SE Delaware, from Avonmouth for New York,

SUTGOING PREAMBHIPS. Sail To-Day. Pettel Saile Mails Class. Mongolian, Glasgow
Henry Immois, Hayti. 10 00 & M
Hilary, Barbadoes. 2 00 P M
Carib, Charleston.
Colorado, Brunswick Said To Horrow Campania, Liverpool. 11 00 A M La Bretagne, Barre 7 00 A M Manadam, Rotterdam 8 00 A M Furnessia, Glasgow Loud A M Patra, Hamburg Victoria, Loudon. Idaho, Hull Mestione. Sall Possibay, July 12

8 00 P.M Seminole, Charleston INCOMING STRANSHIPS. Bambugg Gibraltar Jacksonville, Rotterfam New Orleans, Due Saturday, July 16. Cheenpeaks . 4 Dur Sunday, July II.
Frederick der Guesse. Bremen
La Ravarre. Dus Monday, July 15. Liverpool Gibraltar St. Lucla New Orleans

Due Wednesday, July 20 Glangow . . Bt. Luch DIED.

vania B. B. trainideaves New York for South Elita-beth at 2.30. Friends are kindly requested to onal flowers.

EAUFMANNS-Suddenlip, on July 18, Prederick,

beloved son of ficualic and the late Leopold Kauf mann, in his 25th year. Funeral from his late residence, 11 East ofth at., Friday morning July 15, at 10 of clock. SHATTICK. - At Lenox. Mass., on Wednesday, July 18, 1888, Elizabeth Caroline Shatuck, wife

of the late William B Shairack, and daughter of the late Albert G. and Lucy Richardson. Paneral services at Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass.,

his grandmother, Mss. Jeremiah Curtis, West End. Long Branch, N. J., Jeremiah C. Taylor, in the Slat year of his sige.

ment private.

Special Motices.

Mem Bublications.

25 Marwell's "Capt. Blake," 'PRATT, 1st dik av

MINIATURE ALMANAO-THE DAY.

Arrived-THUMBDAY, July 14. Ss Germanic, McKinstry, Liverpool July 6 and Queenstown 7th. Ss Hekla, Thomsen, Copenhagen June 28 and

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

Ss Servia, from New York, at Liverpool.
Ss Rauma, from New York, at Falmouth.
Ss Talbot, from New York, at Falmouth.
Ss Peconic, from New York, at Trieata.
Ss Manar, from New York, at Antwerp.
Ss Tenby, from New York, at Antwerp.
Ss Amsterdam, from New York, at Antwerp.
Ss Amsterdam, from New York, at Rotterdam.
Bark Athlon, from New York, at Dublin.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS

Due Tuesday, July 19. Autworp. Port Liftion.

Friesland ..

ATTE EN .- At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 14th inst., after a few days' illuess. Henry Alkan, aged 78 years. Funeral from his late residence, 212 Rahway av., on issurday afternoon, at 1700 o'block. Pennsyl-

July 15, at half-past 2 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cometery. TAYLOR. After a short illness, at the residence of

Interment at the convenience of the family WINANS.-On Thesday, July 12, William Winana. Funeral service at his late residence, 31 Hart et., Brooklyn, on Friday evening af a o'clock. Inter-